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ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27th,

AT 9 P.M.

in aid of the "HEATHER DAY" Fund.

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Here We Are!
What's This Day?

T

Stands for the Tommies wounded
in the Scottish Hospitals.THE VICTORIOUS ARMISTICE
MEMORABLE GATHERING IN
SINGAPORE.

Never in the history of Singapore did a more smiling, heterogeneous and happy crowd assemble on the Esplanade than that which filled the southern portion of it yesterday evening, says the *Straits Times* of November 13th, to learn from the Governor the terms of the Armistice with Germany. The function was fixed for 4.15 p.m., by which time nearly half of the Esplanade was a mass of beads of various nationalities. The Cricket Club pavilion was filled with a representative assemblage, all floors being crowded. In front of the pavilion two raised platforms were erected, one being set apart for the Governor and a few officials, the other for interpreters.

The Governor, accompanied by his staff, arrived punctually, the whole gathering rising as he moved out of the pavilion, while a guard of honour of 100 rank and file of the Manchesters gave the general salute. The Governor, accompanied by the General, then inspected the guard as well as units of the Singapore-Hongkong Garrison Artillery and Royal Engineers, after which he proceeded to the dais, where he was joined by Vice-Admiral Tudor, the Japanese Admiral, with whom His Excellency exchanged cordial greetings—and the Colonial Secretary, while near by were assembled the Consular Body, Judges and members of the Legislative Council, together with a number of officers of the Japanese cruiser in harbour. His Excellency proceeded to read the terms, the various stipulations being punctuated with outbursts of cheering.

The gist of the news was then translated for the information of the various communities. Captain Haen interpreted in Malay, Dr. Lim Boon Keng into Chinese, Mr. Kothawala into Hindustani, Inspector Balwant Singh into Panjabi, Mr. M. V. Pillai into Tamil, Mr. Alsagoff into Arabic and Mr. B. P. de Silva into Sinhalese. The interpretation having been concluded the Governor called for three cheers for His Majesty the King which were lustily given. The huge assembly next cheered the Governor as he left the dais. His Excellency shaking hands with the Japanese Admiral before his departure which synchronised with the firing of rockets, and the ringing of the bells of St. Andrew's Cathedral. The great gathering then melted away, and what will long be remembered as an historical function came to an end.

ENTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATIONS.
One of the events of Tuesday's celebration was the Thanksgiving Service at St. Andrew's Cathedral which was attended by the Governor, members of the Legislative Council, leading officials and a large number of the general public. That beautiful hymn "O God Our Help in Ages Past" was sung as well as the National Anthem while Bishop Danson pronounced the benediction. The service was conducted by Archdeacon Swindell, the other clergy taking part being the Revs. Dexter Allen, J. E. Lee and E. Richards. There was also a Thanksgiving Service in the evening in the Cathedral of the Good Shepherd which was largely attended, the French Consul being amongst those present. The Te Deum and the National Anthem were sung. The service at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, in Ophir Road, was also largely attended.

Singapore presented a gay and animated scene all Tuesday and right on to last evening. Motor cars adorned with flags and some modern and grotesquely attired occupants were much in evidence, every where the principal hotels were the scenes of convivial gatherings. There was an unusually big gathering on Tuesday for dinner at the Adelphi Hotel, the dining hall of which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, while Chinese lanterns illuminated the facade of the establishment. The feature of the proceedings was the special dinner given here by the French Consul to members of the French community. A special menu card, adorned with the French ribbon, was presented to each guest and as the French Consul arrived the new orchestra of the hotel struck up the "Marseillaise," the entire gathering standing up and some singing portions of the French National Anthem. There were very large gatherings at the Raffles Hotel and Europe Hotel, the spacious dining halls presenting brilliant scenes as dancing progressed.

A VEXED COLONIAL
QUESTION.PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF
THE CROWN AGENTS.

The vexed question of the Crown Agents and the preferential treatment which the august body receives at the hands of Colonial Governments was again under discussion at the Straits Legislative Council meeting on November 11th.

Mr. John Mitchell suggested—and one does not dare to think how many times the suggestion has been made by un-officials of British Legislatures in the East—the necessity for considering, if not the total abolition, the curtailment of another antiquated institution from which the Colony had suffered the office of Crown Agents. The reason for the past might have been perfectly sound and he had no doubt they were but he did not think their services were required to the extent they might have been in the past. He strongly urged that Government should be passed through local firms instead of always through the Crown Agents, maintaining that it was a slur upon local firms who could supply just as efficiently and intelligently as the Crown Agents. On the question of dry dock facilities, in Penang, he had decided to bring it forward at a later date.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE STANDARD OIL LAUNCH
OASE.
APPEAL AGAINST THE VERDICT
AT SHANGHAI.

In H.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, on November 14th and 15th, before His Honour Sir Havilland de Saumarez and His Honour Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Ellis I. Era appealed against the verdict of the jury by which he was found guilty of giving the sum of \$200 to Kung Lao-hun, a servant of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, contrary to the Prevention of Corruption Act, and also with conspiring with a Chinese go-between and others whose names are unknown to commit the above offence.

Mr. R. N. Macleod, with whom was Mr. R. F. C. Master, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. A. G. Mossop, in the absence of the Crown Advocate, represented the Crown.

Mr. Macleod said the ground of appeal was that the verdict of the jury should be set aside on the ground that it was unreasonable and could not be supported having regard to the evidence. Counsel then read the certificate given by the judge before whom the trial was held and proceeded to say that if the appeal were allowed the conviction would have to be quashed and an acquittal entered. Sir William Rees Davies: Are you appealing against the sentence?

Mr. Macleod: No, my Lord. If we succeed on the appeal against the verdict we succeed altogether. He proceeded to say that it was clear in the case that the money was originally given innocently. When it left the hands of the accused there was no evidence of any evil or corrupt intention, but there was a perfect evidence that the intention of hiring a legitimate and proper one of hiring a launch if there were any offence at all in this case, it might very well be described as a change of mind, a change, which on the evidence, took place within ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. With regard to this, counsel submitted that there was no direct evidence at all of any such change of mind and the only circumstances from which inferences could be drawn consisted of certain opportunities which the appellant had of realising that the people in charge of the launch had no authority or probably had no authority to hire it out. The verdict which the jury returned necessitated their being satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that such opportunities that he had were sufficient to ensure that he must have realised that these people had no authority to hire the launch, and had no authority to be satisfied not only that he realized this lack of authority but also that the money was going to the launch of the launch and not to his employers.

Mr. Macleod said it seemed to him that they could reduce the whole bulk of the evidence to a consideration only of the evidence of Mr. Woodfield and the evidence of himself. Reviewing the stories of these two witnesses, counsel said that there was no evidence that the appellant had paid an outrageous price for the hire of the launch. In fact, it was quite the other way. Nor was there any evidence that he knew that there would be a difficulty in obtaining a launch, whereas there would have to be evidence known that he must have known it himself. Counsel further pointed out that there was no secrecy in what the appellant did that night. A man trying to bribe another would not be likely to be shouting at the top of his voice from the foreshore of the Bund to a launchman, nor would he go to a newspaper office to tell them that a second attempt was being made to serve the warrant. It seemed to him to be one of those cases where the jury would have to proceed with the very greatest caution because the whole offence lay in intention, whereas they had it beyond any dispute that he had started with a perfectly innocent intention and that, therefore, the whole offence lay in a change of mind within a very short time. Dealing with the inference from the evidence, Mr. Macleod pointed out that in this case it was just as easy for the jury to have drawn inferences favourable to the accused as to draw unfavourable, and that being the case the jury should not have convicted him. They had to be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt.

Mr. Mossop dealing with the law on the subject quoted authority to show that a Court of Appeal would not re-try a case in which there had been sufficient evidence to leave to a jury, nor would it grant an appeal where the only ground was that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. He suggested that for their Lordships to quash the conviction they would have to find practically that there was no evidence to leave to the jury at all. It was not sufficient for the appellant to say that the case against him was a very weak one, nor was it sufficient that the members of the Court of Appeal should feel some doubt as to the correctness of the verdict or that the trial judge had given a certificate on that ground. Even if the judge disagreed with the verdict of the jury, that was no reason why the Court of Appeal should set the verdict aside. He submitted that if there were evidence to support the conviction the appeal would have to be dismissed. No submission was made at the trial on behalf of the accused that there was no case to go to the jury.

Mr. Macleod replied that the defendant ought to have made inquiries, but his failure to do so was not criminal. He was not charged with carelessly hiring a launch but with corruptly doing so. He asked that the appeal be upheld and the conviction quashed.

The Court intimated that written judgments would be given, and then adjourned.

STRAITS CIVIL SERVICE.
APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION OF
OF ENQUIRY.

Correspondence relating to the present position and emoluments of the Civil Service and of other officers on the Sterling Scheme was laid on the table of the Legislative Council on November 11th, says the *Straits Times*. The first was a letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies addressed to the Governor and dated August 12th. It reads as follows:—

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 159 and 160, of May 13th, and also of your Malay States despatches Nos. 143 and 144 of the same date, regarding the present position and emoluments of the Civil Service and of other officers on the Sterling Scheme.

(2)—I approve your proposals with regard to the regrading of the appointments in the combined Civil Service of the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States and Unfederated Malay States, and also with regard to the acceleration of increments.

(3)—I recognise, however, that these measures are merely palliatives and that the whole position of the Civil Service, as described in your despatches, must be more comprehensively dealt with. I concur in your view that a Commission of Enquiry should be appointed to consider the emoluments both of the Civil Service and of such other departments as may be specially referred to them, and I suggest that the Commission should consist of five persons, including the chairman. If possible, and if you concur, I should prefer that the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, Sir J. A. S. Bicknell, should preside over the Commission. The other members of the Commission might consist of two members of the Civil Service and two members of the Unofficial community, one of whom in each case should represent the Colony and the other the Malay States. One of the Official members should be a Financial Officer.

(4)—With regard to the terms of reference, I regret that I am unable to concur in your suggestion that they should follow the wording of the Royal Commission of 1912, appointed to report upon the Indian Civil Service. I consider that the terms of reference would be too wide for the present purpose. The conditions of service, so far as they have a bearing on the salaries to be paid would necessarily be included in consideration of a new salary scheme. In other respects I do not think that the conditions of service should be included in the reference. As regards leave, the concessions already made to officers in the service of the Straits Settlements and Malay States place them in a favoured position as compared with that of officers in the service of other Colonies, and I see no reason for extending them. As regards pension I should not be prepared to sanction a scheme of pensioning for the Malay Peninsula having a basis different from, and more favourable than, that on which pensions are generally computed in the Colonies. I may point out, however, that any increase in salaries which may be conceded will, on the present system, result in an increase of pensions, and that the question of the adequacy or otherwise of the pensions depends upon the conditions of living in the country where the pensioner resides, i.e., not in Malaya (except in very rare instances), but in Europe. The terms of reference should therefore be limited to salaries and to such conditions of service as are necessarily considered in that connection.

(5)—The proposals which you have put forward with regard to the provision of free passages to all officers on the Sterling Scheme must form an important element in any scheme for ameliorating the position of those officers whose cases will come before the Commission, and I consider that it will be best therefore to refer this question also to them, and in regard to this special question it will be necessary for them to consider the position of all the European officers of the Straits Settlements and the Malay States. In view, however, of the great increase in the cost of living at home and abroad, I am prepared to sanction your proposals as a temporary measure. This relief is to be authorized as restricted to the period which must intervene before I can receive and decide upon the Commission's recommendations, and I hold my hands free to withdraw or modify this great and expensive concession in accepting any scheme put forward which would impose a heavy burden on the public resources. I have, etc.

WALTER LONG.
A telegram from the Governor to the Secretary of State, dated October 25th, reads:—

"With reference to your despatch 12th October, No. 220, petitions have been made to me by officers as representatives of professional and miscellaneous departments on sterling salaries and I propose with your sanction that the reference to Commission should include all appointments specified in Appendices A and B to the Sterling Scheme."

Young.
A telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor dated November 8 states:—
With reference to your telegram of 25th October, inclusion in reference to Commission of all appointments specified in Appendices A and B to the Sterling Scheme, proposals approved.

LONG.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.
SEARCH SUPERVISORS.
All Inspectors and Sergeants doing duty with this Squad are requested to attend at Headquarters Office at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, November 21st. Uniform optional.

SERVICE BOARD.
Unit Commanders will forthwith return forms, duly filled in, which were issued in connection with the Service Board, November, 1912.

BAND.
Practice—Friday, November 22nd, at 8 p.m.
November 20th, 1912.

A SOLILOQUY AT BELCHERS.

[BY "FIRST RELIEF"]

I was on relief at Belcher's the other night—on the D.S. My fellow "Deesser" was a good chap and no slacker—I knew that before—but he was very tired, having had a particularly hard day's work. I, on the other hand, had not been busy and felt more or less fresh. So I let my companion lay back and take a much needed rest.

That by way of introduction.

I sat upon the high stool and gazed out over the waters, moving mechanically the search-switch from right to left and from left to right, paying no attention to the beam but taking my time from every thirteenth snore of my slumbering companion. The lights of Kowloon twinkled over the smooth waters; the distant sounds of Ah Fat's nocturnal revels floated lightly on the gentle breeze; the night was hung with stars. It was the God-given hour when the shadows deepen and the twilight falls, when man looks into the innermost recesses of his soul and communes with himself in solitary silence. And I soliloquized thus:—

The Housing Problem. Yes, reform is needed, and reform there can be. But supposing that long stretch of country over the waters became dotted with tiny villas, verandah'd bungalows, with little plots of gardens gay with the emblems of serenity and content—blooming flowers—one of God's greatest gifts to mankind. So many little dwellings as to make room for all, where the day's work may be forgotten and the full fragrance of earth's response to tender care may be revelled in until sweet dreamless slumber comes. Just supposing! But I have property in Hongkong! If those little bungalows were there, what about my vested interests here? The dollars I pay into my bank account each month would diminish in total, and I would become comparatively poor. I might even have to take one of those tiny bungalows over the waters, and leave my house on the Peak. I could help to bring about reform. I have money; I have power; but why should I help? I know my support would assist reform and carry much weight. But why, why, should I help? What are the middle-class people to me? But why not? I will! I will make every endeavour to bring about this reform, even at the sacrifice of a small portion of my monthly income. I will.

"Put the light on the tide gauge, please!"

Then I "came back," and all those tiny bungalows with their flowered settings tumbled like a pack of cards.

SPORT.

BOXING.

Arrangements are being made by the Police Reserve to hold another Boxing night at the City Hall on Saturday, December 14th.

The profits will be handed to the Naval authorities for transmission to the widow, mother of the late Sergeant Harry Linfield, of the Naval Yard Police. Mrs. Linfield was entirely dependent on her son.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has signified his intention of being present.

Staff Inspector Wildin and Mr. Jenkins have the arrangements well in hand. Contracts are being signed and the "events" will be fully advertised in due course.

The main fight will be between Stoker Neighbours, R.N. (challenger) and Stoker Petty Officer Amey, R.N., in a twenty-round contest for the Bantam-weight Championship of the Colony. These men come from different parts, and have very excellent home records, which will be published in due course. This is their first appearance in Hongkong.

CRICKET.

CRAIGENGOWER C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

This League match will be played on the Craigenower ground, on Saturday, at 2 p.m.

Craigenower team:—E. Bass (Capt.), F. G. Thompson, T. E. Ford, A. W. Grimmett, L. E. Lammer, M. H. Abbas, D. Norris, U. Omar, A. Goldenberg, G. Manley and W. Hall.

USE OF THE BATHING BEACHES
LAST SUMMER.

The bathing benches were open from May 1st to October 31st. The North Point beach was used by 22,191 bathers, of the following races:—

Europeans (Civilians)	6,901
(Soldiers)	4,119
Chinese	6,549
Portuguese	4,542
Japanese	3,312
Pakistanis	1,635
Indians	1,113

The reserved enclosure was used by 7,220 persons, of whom 3,777 were sailors and soldiers, 2,672 were male civilians, and 870 were women. The above figures do not include children. The sum of \$354.20 was collected in 10 cent fees. Sailors and soldiers were admitted free.

At Kennedy Town the record of bathers was as follows:—

Europeans (Civilians)	14,423
(Soldiers)	1,321
Portuguese	2,014
Japanese	688
Indians	124

Thirteen accidents occurred at North Point, and three at Kennedy Town, rescue being effected in every instance by the Beach Staff. There were no fatalities.

HONGKONG POULTRY
ASSOCIATION.
INAUGURAL MEETING.

A meeting of poultry-breeders was held, yesterday evening, in the music-room of the City Hall to organise a Poultry Association for Hongkong. Mr. H. W. Looker presided and was supported by Mr. Leo Longinotto and Mr. G. W. Gegg.

The CHAIRMAN said that his only qualification for taking the chair that evening was that he liked a good egg and kept a few chickens. (Laughter.) One of the things which they had long suffered from in this Colony was eggs that were small in size, negligible in taste, and dubious in freshness. As eggs were one of the principal foods of infants and children in this Colony it was very important that they should be able to get eggs which for size, flavour and freshness would be unapproachable. The chief object of the Association would be to endeavour to find the right breed of fowls and then persuade them to live and lay in the Colony. If they could do that, they would do a great deal. They would have to exercise a great deal of care and attention, and would have to obtain expert assistance. A certain amount of experimenting, also, would be necessary. They must, therefore, be prepared both for hard work and disappointment, but he saw no reason why in the end they should not meet with success. There were a number of people in the Colony who for the last three or four years had kept fowls of well-known breeds, and had obtained good results from them. He himself had imported a few leghorns from Canada, and they were laying well. Mr. Longinotto's suggestion was that the Association should have a regular membership with a nominal subscription, and he presumed that the object of the Association would be to encourage poultry-keeping with a view to the selection of one or more breeds most suitable to Hongkong. They would form a Committee to draft the rules of the Association, arrange the membership, and make arrangements for a poultry show.

The following Committee was then elected:—Commander Beckwith, Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Mr. L. Longinotto, Mr. J. C. Wong, Mr. E. V. M. B. de Souza, and Mr. J. F. MacCarthy, with Mr. G. W. Gegg as Hon. Secretary.

Mr. BEATTIE proposed that the Government be invited to take an interest in the Association.

Mr. H. B. L. DOWNING seconded this and the motion was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN announced that Mr. Longinotto was proceeding to Canton on January 4th to attend the Poultry Show there, and would be glad to take any Hongkong exhibits free of charge.

The membership fee was fixed at \$5 per annum, and 17 members joined the Association. It is intended to hold a poultry show at the City Hall on January 17th.

THE HOUSING QUESTION.
DEMAND FOR A COMMISSION
REFERRED TO H.E. THE
GOVERNOR.

The following correspondence has passed between the Colonial Secretary and the Constitutional Reform Association relative to the resolution, passed at the recent public meeting at the City Hall, asking for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the Housing Problem:—

To the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher,
Colonial Secretary,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1918.

Sir,—By order of my Committee, I have the honour to forward to you the following Resolution, passed unanimously at a crowded meeting last night, held under the auspices of our Association, with the request that you will submit same to H.E. the Officer Administering the Government:—

"That the Government be asked to appoint a Commission to enquire into the Housing Problem and transit questions in connection with the same. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) H. B. L. DOWNING,
(Hon. Secretary.)

To H. B. L. Downing, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary,
Constitutional Reform Association
of Hongkong.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong.

18th November, 1918.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge your letter of 8th November, and to inform you that the resolution quoted therein will be laid before His Excellency the Governor on his return to the Colony. I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) A. G. M. FLETCHER,
(Colonial Secretary.)

MEN OF THE NAVY
ENTERTAINED.
DINNER GIVEN BY HONGKONG
BUSINESS MEN.

LARGE AND ENJOYABLE GATHERING.

A number of local business men entertained over 250 men of H.M.'s Navy to dinner at the Royal Naval Canteen yesterday evening. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided, the R.M.L.I. Band provided the music, and Wiseman's Café was responsible for the catering. After dinner there was an informal concert and a most pleasant time was spent by all.

After the loyal toast had been honoured the Chairman proposed the toast of "Our Guests." He explained that had there been more room a larger number of hosts would have been present. As it was they thought it more advisable to lessen the number of hosts and increase the number of their guests. He asked them to take that entertainment in all honesty and sincerity as an indication of the feeling of the people in Hongkong that had the hall been larger, they would have entertained more. (Applause.) They were perfectly conscious of what the Navy had done for Great Britain (applause) although those who had had to remain in the Colony from the onset of the war had actually known very little of what was being accomplished. Rightly or wrongly, it had seemed wise to those in authority in Great Britain to exercise a most rigid censorship, particularly over matters which appertained to the Navy. The people of Hongkong, however, recognised that the Navy had preserved the shores of England from invasion by the enemy. (Applause.) They had heard a great deal in the early days of the war about "Der Tag," and in Hongkong they knew something of what "Der Tag" meant, but they were confident that "Der Tag" came Great Britain's Navy would give all that was asked for. (Applause.) There had been only one battle in which Germany had challenged the Navy, and he felt confident that when the full history of that combat was written it would turn out to be a triumphant victory for the British. (Applause.) The enemy fled to port and had never since put to sea, except under the revolutionary flag. He did not mind telling them that he had lost a good deal of money by wagering that the German Navy would, before surrendering, challenge the British Navy. (A voice: We thought so too.) He wished it had, because the question of the German Navy would then have been settled for a great many years to come. (Applause.) Instead of having the German ships sunk, they would have had them as it might, there was no longer any German fleet (applause), and it would be their own fault, and the fault of the Allies, if, for a great many years to come there was again even the question of a phantom German fleet. (Applause.) But they had not met to discuss the war, honour the men of the Navy—a small portion of the greatest fleet the world had ever known (Applause), or would, over know, that had combined to defend the principle of Right against Might. (Applause.) It would take Germany many, many years to live down the reputation which she had earned by her practices on sea and land. They were practices so remorseless, and carried out in defiance of every known military or naval principle, that the German nation as a whole would have to pay the inevitable cost. (Applause.) There were times when no words could give full expression to all that the occasion demanded. The present was such a moment. When the toast of the Navy was proposed, whether being like himself, or by a humble-guessed orator, the Prime Minister of England, justice could not be done to the subject. With the toast of "The Navy" included every fishing boat, which had put to sea to search for mines or for submarines, and he associated with the toast the name of Chief Petty Officer Smith and the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings. (Loud applause.)

The toast was drunk with musical honours, all present singing "Rule Britannia."

Petty Officer Smith, in responding, said he was prouder to-day to be a member of the British Navy than when he had first joined. Before the war they had some pleasure cruises from port to port and were entertained. It was then simply a case of showing the flag, but to-day they not only showed the flag, but the gun as well. (Applause.) Their hosts that evening were the organisers of the Services' Entertainment Fund, and he wished to thank them, on behalf of the Navy, for arranging for the sailors the fine outings to Macao and other places, which had been so thoroughly enjoyed. (Applause.) He also wished to thank their host for their unflinching efforts to obtain for them the concession as regards the dollar. (Loud applause.) They all knew what the dollar meant to them, as they did not get many. (Laughter.) Their own officers had done what they could but they could not get any satisfaction. The concession they had received was a small one but acceptable, and they hoped to get a further concession later on. (Applause.) He returned thanks once again and said that when they reached home, they would always remember what had been done for them in Hongkong. (Applause.)

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PRETTY WEDDING IN
HONGKONG.
THURSFIELD-RITCHIE.

At St. John's Cathedral, yesterday afternoon, the marriage was solemnised of Miss Georgina Shearer Ritchie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Ritchie, of "Abergeldie," the Peak, and Mr. Reginald Proud Thursfield, eldest son of the late Dr. William Thursfield, of Bridgworth, Salop, and Stone's Hope, Jamaica.

By 2.45 p.m., the hour at which the ceremony commenced, there was a large gathering of friends in the Church, testifying to the popularity of the bride and bridegroom. The interior of the sacred edifice was tastefully decorated with lilies, pot-palms and ferns.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was gown in white champagne satin, trimmed with lace and embroidered with pearls, representing white heather. From the shoulders depended a train composed of lace and champagne. She wore a tulle veil, over a wreath of orange blossoms and white heather, and carried a bouquet of chrysanthemums and roses. The bridesmaid was Miss Esme Woodcock, who was attired in a costume of powdered blue Georgetown crepe, with a black tulle hat. Her bouquet consisted of pink roses. The little Misses Ann and Diana Dodwell, who acted as train-bearers, were dressed in white silk and carried baskets of pink flowers. Mr. R. E. Sedgwick discharged the duties of "best man."

The service, which was conducted by the Rev. H. C. Copley Moyle, was fully choral. The hymns, "Come, Gracious Spirit, Heavenly Dove," and "O Perfect Love" were sung, and the Psalm "God Be Merciful Unto Us" was chanted. As the newly-married couple left the vestry, after singing the register, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played by Mr. Denman Faller, the organist.

After the ceremony a reception was held by the bride's parents at the Hongkong Hotel, where the presents were exhibited.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom to which the bridegroom responded.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell proposed the health of the bridesmaids, and the "best man" replied.

The toast of Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie was proposed by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, and responded to by Mr. Ritchie. Mr. and Mrs. Thursfield left for their honeymoon at Pao Ling amidst a shower of going-away dress was composed of pale pink of the same shade. She wore a tulle veil of black panne with white osprey trimmings.

Amongst those present at the Church and reception were:—H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, and Mrs. Holyoak, Mrs. Gurner and Miss Gurner, Miss S. H. Dodwell and Mrs. Dodwell, Mr. F. J. Woodhouse, A.D.C., Surgeon-Cable, Mr. N. J. King, Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Clark, Mr. Percy Smith, Mr. Wallace, Miss Lander, Mr. A. H. Barlow, Mrs. Denison and Miss Denison, Miss Wilkison, Mr. W. J. Tutcher, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Blair, and Mr. H. E. Goldsmith.

All the men then stood up and sang "For they are jolly good fellows."

The Rev. F. G. B. Hastings said that during the time he had been in Hongkong, he had paid three visits to the place, and hoped to come back again. He had always liked it. This liking was shown, not only in time of war, as Treasurer of the Services' Entertainment Fund, he knew what the people of Hongkong had done for them. The people would never realise how much these entertainments had helped the men of the Navy, of which he was proud to be a member, who were here, had all taken their share in the "patrol work" in the North Sea and elsewhere. They had done their bit, and he wished to say that the Hongkong residents had also done their bit. (Applause.) There were a number of residents in the Colony, who had all along tried to go to the Front, but were unable to do so. It was not only the men at the front who helped to make the Empire, but also the men who stuck to business and kept trade going. (Applause.)

(A voice: That's a fact.) He wished that fact to be known thoroughly, and there were a certain number of people whom he could best describe as provincial and ignorant, who, though they could advise on how to get things going, they had had an excellent report in the Grand Fleet they were mentioned to "Fanny Adams." (A voice: Cold beer.) (Laughter.) spuds, salt beef, and other delicious things. A repeat like the one they had just finished recalled memories of pre-war days in their houses. (Applause.) Cheers were called for "the hosts" and "the Navy" and lustily given.

STRAMER COLLIDES WITH
A JUNK.
JAPANESE MASTER IN TROUBLE.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, Mr. Taruhiko Inoue, master of the *Sosaku Maru*, was charged with having, on November 18th, given false particulars to the Harbour Master in failing to report a collision with a junk on that date, in the waters of the Colony.

The accused pleaded guilty, and admitted having signed a form stating that he had no casualties on the voyage. He said the form was filled in by the third mate.

Commander Beckwith said that the master of a ship was responsible for acts committed on board the ship. If the matter was inquired into, the third mate might say that he had given the form to an apprentice for filling up. The master, having signed the form, was responsible for what it contained. He asked why the master did not stop his steamer and render aid.

The defendant replied that he stopped the steamer, turned her round, and looked about for 20 minutes. He saw the junk sailing away, and therefore proceeded on his voyage.

Commander Beckwith said he understood that the junk sank. The master ought to have reported it to the officer from the Harbour Master's office who boarded his ship in the harbour.

A representative from the *Oseka Shosen Kaisha* said that the skipper thought the collision occurred in Chinese waters.

Commander Beckwith said it did not matter where the collision occurred. The master was expected to report everything that had occurred during the voyage, whether in British waters or not. He asked whether the matter had been reported to the agents.

The defendants replied in the affirmative.

Commander Beckwith asked whether anything had been done to make good the loss sustained by the junk-master.

The agents' representative said that arrangements were being made to settle the case.

Commander Beckwith said that masters must understand that it was their duty to report every occurrence during a voyage, not those in British waters only. The defendant should have made himself acquainted with everything that was in the form. Everything should be reported to the Harbour Office. If he (the Harbour Master) did not get the intelligent co-operation of masters he must take such means as would ensure such co-operation.

The defendant, in reply to a question, said that this was his first collision.

Commander Beckwith said he was prepared to discharge the case with a caution to the master in consideration of the fact that the damage done to the junk and the gear was made good. The junk had been valued at \$5,500 and the cargo of salt fish at \$650.

The agent's representative observed that the matter would be settled.

Commander Beckwith said the junk-owner must be satisfied. If not, he would re-open the case.

The defendant was discharged on the understanding that all the damage sustained would be met.

Commander Beckwith drew the attention of the Press representatives to the report of the incident made to the Police. The report was as follows:—

Mok Choi Shing, master of the licensed fishing junk No. 570, H.W. 1338 piculs capacity, reported at 6 p.m. on the 18th inst. that at about 4 a.m. on the same date, while on his way from Ping On to Aberdeen and when off To Ling in Chinese waters, his junk was run into by a two-masted one-funnelled steamer of about 2,000 tons (nationality or owners unknown), which was going in the direction of Hongkong. He shouted to the steamer for assistance, and, although the ship stopped for about 20 minutes, no attempt was made to render any assistance. He then burned signals of distress (Chinese), and another junk (No. 3742 H.A.), came on the scene just in time to save everybody on board (25 persons in all) before the damaged junk sank at 8 a.m.

The time of the collision it was dark on deck and there was a bright light burning on the port side right astern. The junk was struck on the starboard side near the stern, and a portion of it was cut clean away, with the result that the junk sank as already stated. The junk at the time of the collision was sailing in a N.W. direction before a stiff breeze. The total loss is estimated at \$5,750 made up as follows: Fishing junk and gear, \$5,200; 80 piculs of salt fish, \$550.

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LANE, CRAWFORD
AND COMPANY.

CAMP OUTFITS

JAEGER'S PURE WOOL
KHAKI JACKETS
ALL SIZES FROM \$8.50 EACH.

VIVELLA AND CELLULAR
KHAKI SHIRTS
FOX'S SPIRAL AND BOYD'S ELASTIC

KHAKI PUTTEES
MARCHING SOCKS.
REGULATION BOOTS.

KHAKI
TIES, BRACES, SCARVES, ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Foundry Facings that Stay Put

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.
Is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating
graphites, boiler graphites, greases, foundry facings and
automobile lubricants.

MEXICAN PLUMBAGO FOUNDRY FACINGS
Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand, tool
or brush. These facings peel casings perfectly because they stand the
heat and will not run or wash before the metal. "They stay put."
Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

OWING to Alterations and Repairs at the Power Station the supply of ELECTRICITY will be SHUT OFF on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., from 7 A.M. to 1 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, November 21st, 1918. [3694]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1915, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd.

Hongkong, November 20th, 1918. [3695]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

IN view of MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY there will be a BOGEY POOL for Men at Fanning over the week-end, and on MONDAY afternoon, a MIXED FOURSOMES MEDAL ROUND COMPETITION over the Main Course starting after 1.30 P.M. Players to choose their own partners.

On MONDAY the Men's Club House will be open to Ladies.

The Entrance Fee for the Mixed Foursomes Competition will be \$1 per card, 50% to go to War Charities.

JOHN B. LANCASTER,
Hon. Secretary. [3696]

WISEMAN'S DINNER DANCE

SATURDAY NEXT,

NOVEMBER 23RD, 1918.

Dinner \$1.00

Dance \$1.00

Tables may be reserved.

TELEPHONE 407.

[3699]

ITALIAN CONVENT BAZAAR.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd,

and the following day,

Commencing each day at 10 A.M.

GUSHIONS and PAPER-BACKS with

ALLIED EMBLEMS.

TRICOLOR SCARVES and BAGS.

LADIES' DRESSES, CHILDREN'S

ROCKS, TABLE COVERS, HANDKER-

CHIEFS, BOYS' TUNIC and SAILOR

SUITS, and JERSEYS.

N.B.—No ticket can be exchanged for

Souvenir if presented after November 24th

1918, when the Bazaar will be closed.

"LUCKY WELL" OF TOYS!

Children's Stall of Xmas Toys, Dolls, Balls,

etc., Sweets and Confectionery of every

description.

S.S. "PROVIDENCE"

Will leave prompt despatch for

Saigon.

Particulars for Freight only

Apply to

MESSRS. GRIFFITH MARITIME CO.,

3, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, November 20th, 1918. [3700]

AMERICAN FIRM of Chinese

Produce, operating their

own ships and having Offices in

Shanghai, are desirous of getting

into communication with an

established firm or individual for

the purchase, on a large scale,

of South China Produce. Corres-

pondence is invited only from firms

or individuals having established

connections and possessing a

thorough knowledge of the South

China market. Replies should

be required and given. Replies should

state as fully as possible, with

suggested methods for the conduct

of the business.

Address—

Box 2693,

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[3693]

HEATHER DAY.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED—Elephants, Lions, Tigers

for the "Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys,

Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs,

Cats, etc., the latter to be sold. Com-

municate with—

A. K. TAYLOR,

No. 4, Government Quarters,

Park Road.

[3698]

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE.

REGRAIDING OF LINE AT

DEPRESSORS.

IT will be necessary to bring in one of the TEMPORARY TERMINAL STATIONS on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, and on THAT DATE the UPPER and LOWER TERMINAL STATIONS WILL BE CLOSED TO TRAFFIC.

TOLLS.

An allowance of 20% will be made on all tickets (dog tickets and charges for goods excepted) for such time as the Cars are running the shortened distance.

SEASON TICKETS.

These will be charged at usual rates. The allowance of 20% will be made at the expiration of the period for which the ticket was issued.

PUNCH TICKETS.

Special punch tickets at reduced rates will be issued. Old punch tickets may be held over until the Cars are running the full distance or, if returned to the Company's Office, a pro rata refund will be made for the unused portion.

Every effort will be made to complete the work as soon as possible in order to minimise the inconvenience to residents of the Peak and Upper levels.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, November 19th, 1918. [3685]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 4,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter—

"AERATED WATER PLANT,"

Care of Hongkong Daily Press,

or

Care of General Post Office,

P.O. No. 230. [3692]

ICE PLANT FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND belt-driven CO₂ Ice-making Plant in first class condition, complete with Distilling Plant. Capacity 6 Tons of ice per day with Circulating Water at 50° Fahr. Owners buying larger plant at 80° Fahr. This plant is offered subject to receipt of acceptance. For price and detailed specification refer to

"NAMKENG,"

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[3693]

WANTED.

YOUNG CAPABLE NURSE for Child of 4 years—Apply Box 84, c/o "Daily Press." [3624]

TO LET.

10 LE.

From January 1, 1919.

DESIRABLE 5-ROOM RESIDENCE,

No. 4, Broadwood Road.

Apply to

GEO. K. HALL, BRITTON & Co.,

Chater Road.

[3670]

GROUND TO LET.

AT "HITFIELD ROAD, CAU-EWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.

Apply to

KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,

245, Des Vaux Road Central.

[3619]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,

Kowloon.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

[3490]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

Co., Ltd.,

Alexandra Buildings.

[3000]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

A HOUSE in Wongninchong Road.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

[35]

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 109, THE PEAK, 6ix Rooms

Grass Tennis Court, immediate

possession.

Apply—

C. H. GALE,

Public Works Department.

[3693]

INTIMATIONS

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT

DE PAUL.

will hold

THEIR 35th ANNUAL "AL FRESCO

FETE"

Under the distinguished patronage of

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING

THE GOVERNMENT,

in the Compound of the

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL,

on SUNDAY,

DECEMBER 8th, from 9 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Admission \$1.

Each ticket of admission carries with it

the right to a souvenir if presented to the

Souvenir Stalls on the evening of the Fete

only.

Tickets can be had from Messrs. KELLY

& WALSH and Messrs. GRAÇA & Co.,

Admission Free.

In the afternoon from 3 P.M. to 7 P.M.

Children's Stalls will be opened and

Ice and Cakes will be served.

Hongkong, November 19th, 1918. [3651]

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S STALL.

WILL the Ladies who have so

generously donated articles to the

above Stall at the Fair, kindly send their

gifts to the following Conveners on or before

November 28th—

Mrs. Sutherland P. & S. District

Mrs. Milroy West Point

Mrs. Shaw East Point

Mrs. Templeton Quarry Bay

Mrs. Macdonald Central

Mrs. C. Forsyth Kowloon

All perishable goods should be sent direct

to the Scottish Women's Stall at the Fair

Ground, early on the morning of November

29th. [3687]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER

COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY

GENERAL MEETING OF SHARE-

HOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the

Company, St. George's Building, No. 6,

Cannington Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY,

NOVEMBER 28th, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for

the purpose of receiving a statement of

accounts and the report of the General

Managers for the year ending 31st July, 1918,

and electing a Consulting Committee and

Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from 2nd to 28th, of

November, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, November 19th, 1918. [3690]

G. R. E.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of

the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be

held on TUESDAY, the 26th day of

November, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Offices

of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by

Order of His EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER

ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of Two

LOTS of GROWN LAND at Hung Hom

in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term

of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a

GROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor

of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further

term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary measurements.	Area in Acres.	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Area in Sq. M.
Lot 1.	1.5	10,140	101,400	6,563
Lot 2.	1.5	10,140	101,400	6,563
At per sale plan.	3.0	20,280	202,800	13,126
			(64,480)	(215)

[3698]

G. R. E.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian

desiring to leave the Colony should

apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE

Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce

Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who

remain in the Colony for more than 7 days

are required to Register themselves under

the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS

ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particu-

lars required may be obtained at the

G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine

not exceeding \$50. [368]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

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MANAGERESS. [3639]

INTIMATION

SPEY

THE WAR.

GERMANY'S APPEAL FOR MITIGATION OF TERMS:

"FATHERLAND THREATENED WITH STARVATION."

GERMAN WARSHIPS TO SURRENDER TO-DAY.

PARLIAMENT'S GLOWING TRIBUTE TO THE THRONE.

MR. ASQUITH PROTESTS AGAINST A GENERAL ELECTION NOW.

LATEST CABLES.

THE ARMISTICE.

AN ADDRESS TO H.M. THE KING.

LONDON, November 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, on behalf of the Premier, who is slightly indisposed, moved the resolution that an address of congratulation should be presented to H.M. the King.

Mr. Bonar Law said that he was sure the motion would be carried unanimously and with a full heart. (Cheers.)

The world had been passing through a terrible ordeal, and the signing of the Armistice marked a crowning mercy to the British Empire, the Allies and humanity. They had won a great victory, but at a great price. He was not thinking now of the men and women everywhere in the Empire on whose hearts joy-bells fell with a mournful clang, because of those who had won the victory, but could not return to rejoice therein. (Sympathetic cheers.)

He was thinking rather that the war had broken the crust on which civilisation rested. Consequently, Europe, to-day, was seething with revolution. Nevertheless, they could look to the future with hope, courage, and confidence (Cheers) because their institutions were based on the strongest foundation, namely, the consent of the nation. None of those institutions was stronger or rested on a more secure foundation than the Throne. (Cheers.) The Throne was the link which kept the British Empire together, and enabled it to play a glorious part in the war, and would make union close. (Cheers.)

But the Throne, as an institution, would have been much less strong but for the character of its occupants. (Cheers.) Since the war began, nobody had devoted himself more wholeheartedly and unselfishly to the great task in which the nation had engaged than the King, whom the Queen nobly helped. (Cheers.) Now, when Kings were rapidly disappearing like phantoms, the King passed daily unescorted through the streets of London, everywhere meeting with tributes of respect, devotion and affection. Those phantom Kings fell because they placed their State on an imaginary divine right. Our King rested secure because the foundation of his Throne was the will of the people. (Cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Asquith, who followed, said that when history came to tell the tale of these four years, it would recount a story with no parallel in any epic, in any literature. It was a record of everything that humanity could bear, of the extremes of possible heroism, and, above all, of that slow-moving, but ultimately irresistible power, of a great ideal. (Applause.) The world had been laid waste. Principalities and powers, to all appearance inviolable and invincible, and which seemed to dominate a large part of all mankind, lay in the dust. All things had become new. In this cleaning and purging the British Empire had played a worthy part.

Mr. Asquith also paid a great tribute to the Throne. He said that some Thrones were built on unrighteousness; some were propped up by the brittle thread-work of convention. The British Throne stood un-

shaken, broad-based on the peoples' will, and reinforced to an immeasurable degree by the living example of the Sovereign and his gracious consort, who had always felt and shown that they were not to be ministered unto but to minister. (Applause.) Monarchies in these days could be held only as the highest form of public service, by understanding, by sympathy, and by devotion to the common weal. (Cheers.)

The motion was passed enthusiastically.

GERMAN PROTEST AGAINST ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

LONDON, November 18th.

The German Government has sent a message to the Allies and America protesting that the conditions of the Armistice, seriously menace economic conditions on the left bank of the Rhine and its relations with German territory on the right bank, and declaring that if the conditions were not alleviated, existence would become impossible and Bolshevism would be inevitable.

In order to obviate this, the German Government requests the following:—

Normal intercourse on the left bank of the Rhine, normal economic communications between the left bank and the remainder of Germany and foreign countries, even during the military occupation;

German owners to exploit, as heretofore, the coal, potash and ore mines on the left bank of the Rhine within the old territory of the Empire, with permission for transportation up and down and across the Rhine to the right bank;

The general and free use of the Rhine for transports within the old boundary of the German Empire;

Free navigation via Rotterdam and the coast for provisioning Germany and via the North Sea and the Baltic Coasts with coal, potash, and food supplies;

The continuation of industries on the left bank of the Rhine for the use of the remainder of Germany;

Free railway traffic in the occupied territory;

The furnishing of electric power from the left to the right bank of the Rhine; That discharged men, liable for military service on the left bank of the Rhine, would not be made prisoners of war, even if uniformed;

That all civil and military organisations on the left bank of the Rhine be allowed to continue work;

That there should be no requisitioning in occupied territories, unless absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the troops of occupation;

The freedom of telephonic, telegraphic and postal traffic in the occupied territories with the right bank of the Rhine and Neutrals;

The permission to bring food and fodder from the left to the right bank of the Rhine;

That the old frontier of the Empire, including Luxemburg, shall be regarded as a customs boundary, with dues that should be leviable by German officials on behalf of the Empire, and that German prohibitions regarding export, transit, and import shall be handled by German officials.

The message declares most emphatically that the surrender of 5,000 locomotives and 150,000 wagons makes it impossible to supply towns with food even for a week. The whole Empire would be stricken by hunger.

The message states, finally, that the continuation of the blockade especially on the east, rendered impossible the transport of iron and other metals from the north, for German industries, also the transport of German coal for Scandinavia, bringing certain German and Scandinavian industries to a standstill and also paralysing the North Sea and Baltic fisheries.

German Representatives at Spa were instructed to discuss these urgent wishes with the Allied Representatives, but were not successful, because the Allied Representatives had not the full powers to deal with such matters.

THE COMING PEACE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, November 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. H. P. Croft asked for a definite statement that the peace terms would include full reparation by Germany, including the cost of the war to the Allies.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that no definite statement could be made at present. The question must be left to the decision of the Government.

Sir Richard Cooper asked: Will the House of Commons be given an opportunity of expressing an opinion before the appointment of the British Delegates to the Peace Conference is confirmed? Mr. Bonar Law replied: "No."

PRESIDENT WILSON TO PARTICIPATE IN PEACE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, November 18th.

It is officially stated that President Wilson proposes to take part in the discussion and the settlement of the main features of the Peace Treaty, on which he must necessarily be consulted. He will be accompanied by the Delegates sitting as representatives of the United States. It is not likely that he will remain throughout the entire Conference.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO LEAVE FOR PARIS.

WASHINGTON, November 18th.

President Wilson will go to Paris shortly after the opening of Congress, on December 2nd.

TO INAUGURATE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, November 18th.

A message from Berlin states that the Foreign Minister, Dr. Solf, and the State Secretary, Herr von Erzberger, have been deputed to inaugurate peace negotiations.

WARSHIPS TO BE SURRENDERED TO-DAY.

LONDON, November 18th.

It has now been arranged that the German warships shall surrender in British waters on November 21st.

H.M. the King visits the Grand Fleet to-morrow prior to its departure to take over the German fleet.

SURRENDERED WARSHIPS LEAVE KIEL.

COPENHAGEN, November 18th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the first part of the German Fleet for surrender to the Allies, comprising the battleships *Bayern*, *Grosser Kurfurst*, *Kron Prinz*, *Wilhelm*, *Mark Graf*, *Koenig Albert*, and *Kaiserin*, and the cruisers *Sejdlitz* and *Moltke* left Kiel Harbour on November 17th.

GERMAN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TO BE SUMMONED.

AMSTERDAM, November 18th.

A telegram from Berlin states that Herr Ebert has made a statement that he is determined to summon the Constituent Assembly as soon as possible. The preliminary steps have already been taken. The elections would probably be held in January.

Ships were being immediately put into readiness to fetch the promised foodstuffs from America.

DEMobilISATION OF TROOPS NOT POSSIBLE AT PRESENT.

LONDON, November 18th.

The War Office states that the military situation does not admit of the commencement of demobilisation, excepting as regards limited numbers required for industrial reconstruction.

SHAMEFUL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 18th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—

Thousands of war prisoners, mostly British, are entering France daily. I have never seen human beings in such a state of raggedness, hunger and misery.

When the camps, far back and elsewhere on the Rhine, were broken up the prisoners, who were mostly captured in the March offensive, were told to clear out and seek help from their Allies. They started to walk distances of between 50 and 60 miles.

They were not given food, not even a mouthful of bread, and had no money. They wore shameful rags and the soles were dropping off their boots, or they wore clogs. They had no socks.

They left in droves of hundreds in charge of officers and soldiers who deserted them after a few hours.

The weather was very cold and many died on the roadside, a few miles from friends.

When the survivors entered the French lines, Frenchmen, hardened to the horrors of war, were horrified to see the men in such a plight.

It is undoubted that the British were to make suffer thus intentionally.

All the prisoners, of whatever nationality, agree that the British were more inhumanely treated than the others at all the German camps.

THE FRENCH ADVANCE.

LONDON, November 18th.

A French communiqué states:—

Our advance continued. The enemy abandoned enormous material, locomotives, parks of automobiles, and magazines. Thousands of British, French, Russian and Italian prisoners are entering our lines in a state of indescribable misery.

We solemnly entered Saarbrücken, Drebuz, and Moresange.

We are nearing the Rhine between Neuf-Brisach and the Swiss frontier.

PARIS, November 18th.

An American official message says:—

The Third Army occupied Yirton, passed Spincourt, Longuyon, and Conflans, entered the fortress of Longwy and occupied Briey.

EARLIER CABLES.

NAVAL CENSORSHIP REMOVED.

LONDON, November 18th.

The Admiralty announces that the Naval censorship has been removed from 11 a.m. yesterday (November 20th).

THE HANDING OVER OF THE U-BOATS.

LONDON, November 18th.

A German official message states:— A meeting of U-boat crews at Wilhelmshaven, on November 15th, passed a resolution that they would render the Fatherland the last and heaviest service of taking all the U-boats to the place where they were ordered to be taken, according to the terms of the Armistice.

HANDING OVER OF THE WARSHIPS.

LONDON, November 18th.

The papers publish an official photograph illustrating the German Rear Admiral von Meurer stepping aboard the British flag-ship *Queen Elizabeth*.

Rear-Admiral von Meurer, who has apparently replaced Admiral von Hipper, previously cabled as the German envoy, was piped aboard in customary fashion. The Commodore and other officers and a file of the Marines awaited him on the Quarter-deck.

Rear-Admiral von Meurer saluted the Quarter-deck and the Commodore escorted him to Admiral Sir David Beatty's cabin. The conference, in which Soviet members did not participate, lasted some hours, ending at two o'clock.

MARSHAL FOCH'S TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH.

PARIS, November 18th.

Marshal Foch lunched on Sunday with Sir Douglas Haig at the British Headquarters. In a speech he said that the hammer blows of the British Armies were the decisive factors in the enemy's final crushing defeat.

Marshal Foch afterwards received the British Army Commanders whom he warmly congratulated on the tenacity of their troops.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES IN THE WAR CABINET.

LONDON, November 18th.

The Press Bureau announces that H.H. the Maharaja of Bikanir, with Sir S. P. Sinha, attends the Imperial War Cabinet preparatory to the Peace Conference.

BELGIANS REACH BRUSSELS.

LONDON, November 18th.

A Belgian communiqué states:—

We are continuing our advance and reached to-day the line from Baesrode to almost east of Termonde. In order to keep general security, a cavalry brigade, reinforced by artillery, cyclists and carabineers, has been sent to Brussels. A cavalry regiment has been sent to Malines.

Munition depots were exploded in Brussels. The Germans set fire to the north and south Schaarbeck stations.

ON THE ROAD TO THE RHINE.

LONDON, November 18th.

An American official message states:— The Third American Army, on Sunday, began to march into evacuated territory, and have reached a line, as follows:—

Ecouver, Sorbent, Gouraincourt, Mars-Latour.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

LONDON, November 18th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—

The advance on the Rhine began. Soon after daylight small columns debouched in the direction of Uacon. All along the route bands were playing and there was singing and cheering.

The movement was based on the assumption of an advance through enemy territory, hence it is impossible, as yet, to give particulars of our strength, nor the stages of our destination.

The troops did not pass the sentry posts, marking the Armistice line, till 11 a.m.

LATER.

Sir Douglas Haig states:— The Second and Fourth Armies reached a general line as follows:—Florennes, Charleroi, Seppes, Hal.

THE LIBERATION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

PARIS, November 18th.

A Havas message says:— French troops have made their first entry into recovered Lorraine. They were wildly acclaimed by the population. The honour of leading the advance was given to a Moroccan Division, including the Foreign Legion, which advanced towards Chateau Salins. General Dangan commanded.

On the entry into Chateau Salins the formal surrender of the town by four German officers took place. The people were hungry—but happy.

General Hirschauer's entry into Mulhouse was the scene of delirious enthusiasm.

ENTIRE FRENCH FRONTIER CROSSED.

PARIS, November 18th.

A Havas message says:— French columns have crossed the frontier from Belgium to Switzerland, reaching Carignan, Gravelotte forts, Metz, Colmar, Munster and Altkirch.

The towns and villages were beflagged. THE HISTORIC CROSSING.

LONDON, November 18th.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing from Chateau Salins, yesterday, said:—

The French crossed the frontier of Lorraine early this morning. The honour of entering Chateau Salins, the first town to be occupied, was assigned to the famous Moroccan Division. The advance was headed by Spatis and then the Zouaves and the Foreign Legion marched past.

The Divisional Commander, General Daugan, who was on horse-back, in the Town Hall Square, ceremoniously saluted the standard of the Legionnaires, who are pre-eminent in the French Army for mentions of gallantry.

The population, covered with Tricolour ribbons, yelled in enthusiasm.

In contrast to the enthusiasm of the French was a silent group of German officers who stayed behind to hand over the guns and railway material.

NO GERMAN SOLDIER ON FRENCH TERRITORY.

LONDON, November 18th.

A French communiqué states:— The French, on the 17th inst., advanced to occupy the evacuated regions. They crossed the frontier on the whole front, entered Belgium and the annexed Provinces. Not a single enemy soldier is left on national territory.

The liberated populations everywhere were most enthusiastic. We occupied Baillon and Sedan, reached Carignan and entered Gravelotte forts south of Metz, also Morhange, Dieuze, Duncy, Schirmeck, Colmar, Rechicourt, Chateau Salins, Munster, Cernay and Altkirch. General Hirschauer solemnly entered Mulhouse and was given an ovation by the population.

A MEMORABLE ARMISTICE PROCESSION.

PARIS, November 18th.

A Havas message says:— Neither in numbers nor in enthusiasm has so great a procession ever marched through Paris as marched through the city yesterday, when the population celebrated the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. Over 150,000 people took part.

The crowd, cheering from the Arc de Triomphe to Carrousel, was beyond estimation.

The festival was constituted by groups of civilians who have worked in associations and societies of every kind, aiding the fighting men. They represented over eleven millions of people of Paris and France generally. Among them were veterans of 1870 and nurses of every Allied nation.

Delegations from Alsace-Lorraine headed the procession with the Mayors of the redeemed Provinces.

President Poincaré delivered a paean of the heroic dead and heroic living who had made the day possible. At the Notre Dame Cathedral, which was beautifully decorated, the *Te Deum* was sung by an immense crowd.

GERMANY'S APPEALS.

LONDON, November 18th.

An American official message, replying to the German Government's recent appeals for the mitigation of the terms of the Armistice, requests the German Government in future to address such communications to all the Associated Governments through the usual diplomatic channels, and not only to America.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN MACHINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, November 18th.

It is officially stated that there are many evidences of pro-German propaganda being resumed in the United States, designed to influence the Peace terms. A concerted movement is proceeding, aimed at making the Nation forget Germany's course during the war. The Government has interned some Germans since the Armistice.

German representatives in various parts of the world are still actively engaged in creating hostility toward the Allies and the United States. Herr Eckhardt, the notorious German Ambassador in Mexico City, is again doing his utmost to strain relations between Mexico and the United States and is publishing misleading articles in a semi-official Mexican newspaper.

THE REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, November 18th.

The Constitution of the German Government is still vague. The new Socialist Government, cabled on November 14th, now calls itself the Council of National Plenipotentiaries, and announces the appointments of Chiefs and sub-Chiefs of State Departments, who are mostly those who were Ministers under Prince Max, including Dr. Solf, who remains in the Foreign Office.

The precise relationship of these Chiefs to the "Plenipotentiaries" is not clear.

DEMANDS FOR CONVOCAION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

AMSTERDAM, November 18th.

Citizens' Councils are being formed in Berlin with the object of safeguarding the rights of citizens, supporting the Government in the maintenance of order and economic life, and demanding the immediate convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

An impressive meeting of soldiers in Berlin, representing a hundred regiments and the First Army Corps, held at the Alexander Barracks, demanded the immediate convocation of the National Assembly.

THE FUTURE OF LUXEMBURG.

LONDON, November 18th.

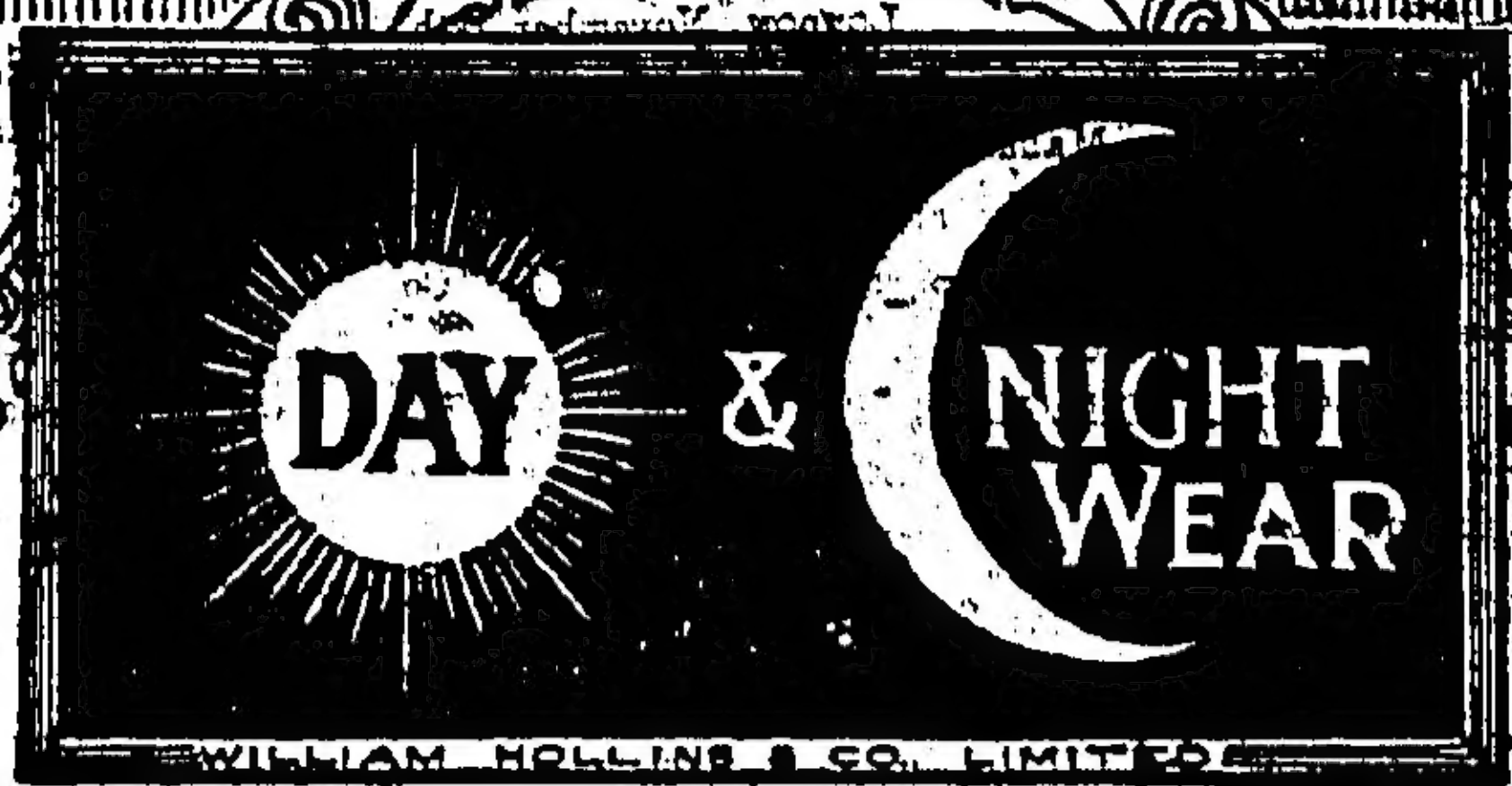
The Luxemburg Chamber has passed a resolution demanding a referendum regarding "the future form of our State." A Socialist and Liberal motion demanding a Republic was rejected.

THE FUTURE OF NORTH SCHLESWIG.

COPENHAGEN, November 18th.

The German Government is prepared to settle the destiny of North Schleswig by a plebiscite.

(Continued on Page 2.)



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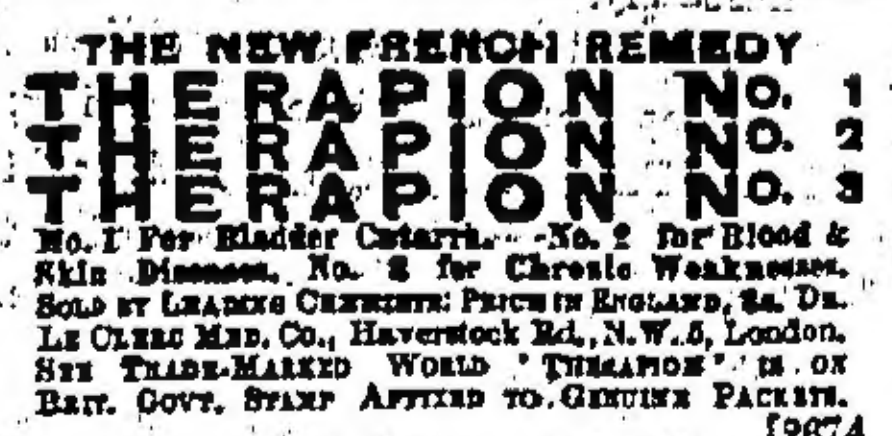
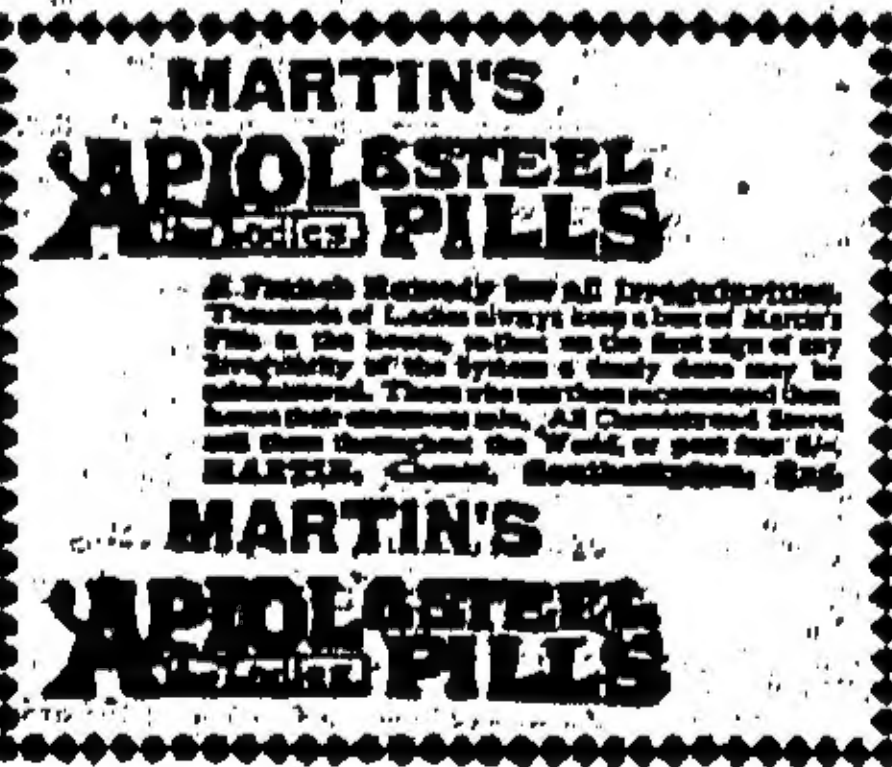
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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

LATEST CABLES.

REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

HINDENBURG UNDER SPECIAL PROTECTION.

LONDON, November 18th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Russian Soviet Government has offered corn to Germany.

The German Government has rejected the offer in view of the Allies' promise to supply Germany.

The Soviet at Cassel has issued a proclamation stating that it has taken Hindenburg who is now in Cassel under special protection.

BOLSHEVİK TERRORISM TO BE SUPPRESSED.

COPENHAGEN, November 18th.

A Berlin message states that Polish troops occupy the town and province of Posen.

The Polish Soviet is administering the affairs of the Province.

Herr Wels, the new commander of Berlin, addressing the Congress of Soviets, said that there was no fear of a reactionary counter-revolution. The hands of Bolshevik terrorists who were plundering Berlin and its suburbs would be ruthlessly suppressed.

The Congress resolved to form volunteer guards of the ex-soldiers to protect life and property, and also to expel Herr von Liebnicht from Berlin if he continued agitation in barracks.

The *Forwards* announces the formation of a bourgeois republican party, comprising Progressives and National Liberals.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN TERRORISTS SHOT.

AMSTERDAM, November 18th.

The terrorism exercised by the band of soldiers who captured Hanover station has been overpowered. Twenty soldiers were summarily shot.

"YOUR GERMAN BROTHERS."

AMSTERDAM, November 18th.

The German Independent Socialists have appealed to the Socialists abroad "Do not let your German brothers be oppressed."

COMPLAINT BY GERMAN SOVIETS.

AMSTERDAM, November 18th.

The Soviets of Dresden, Leipzig, and Chemnitz have protested against the maintenance of the old military discipline, and have demanded that the Soviets should have the controlling voice as regards furlough, supplies, and disciplinary punishments.

KAISER MAY YET MEET HIS FATE.

COPENHAGEN, November 18th.

The *Lokal Anzeiger* states that the ex-Kaiser is likely to return to Germany owing to the disturbances in Holland.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENERAL ELECTION.

MR. ASQUITH DESCRIBES IT AS A CALAMITY.

LONDON, November 18th.

Mr. Asquith, in London, opened his electoral campaign and protested that the election was a blunder and a calamity as the fighting soldiers were unable to vote. He stood as a Liberal but would support any Government democratically grappling with the problems of reconstruction. He favoured Free Trade by which "we have borne the whole burden of the Alliance." He was prepared to agree to reasonably meeting the susceptibilities of the Irish minority.

HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

COPENHAGEN, November 18th.

A telegram from Budapest states that a Hungarian Republic has been proclaimed.

GERMANS IN RUMANIA: MORE BREACHES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

LONDON, November 18th.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, Mr. Balfour stated that the German forces in Rumania, contrary to international law, recently made Rumania the base for belligerent action against the Allies.

The Rumanian Government declined all responsibility for any acts of war which might have been imposed on them by the presence of enemy forces in Rumania.

THE BOLSHEVİK POLICY.

Mr. Balfour stated that the Government had been informed that the deliberate policy of the Bolshevik Government in Russia was the extermination of all non-supporters of their regime.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DISCUSSION ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.

LONDON, November 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. A. A. W. H. Ponsonby declared that we ought not to embark on military operations solely for the stirring up of Russia against the Bolsheviks.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that it was impossible to give a pledge, but the Government certainly was not disposed to entangle this country, at the close of a great war, in serious military operations, though Bolshevik offences against England more than justified us seeking redress by arms.

Lord Robert Cecil said later, in reference to the pitiable state of the Armenians, that the military were endeavouring to supply foodstuffs immediately.

In reference to Turkish rule, Lord Robert Cecil said that we could not permit evil forces to remain predominant in Constantinople, and must secure the absolute freedom of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. The Turks had proved utterly incapable of ruling their subject races, and the object of the Government was to secure their full liberation.

THE "HAMPSHIRE" DISASTER.

NO POSSIBILITY OF SALVAGE.

LONDON, November 18th.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, Dr. Macnamara stated that it had not been possible to save or examine the cruiser *Hampshire*. She had been destroyed by a mine.

The Government saw no reason to alter their decision not to publish the report of the official inquiry.

EARLIER CABLES.

DISORDERS IN BRUSSELS.

DEPARTURE OF THE LAST GERMAN.

BRUSSELS, November 18th.

The acting Burgomaster has energetically protested to the Soldiers' Committee against robberies with violence and other misdeeds committed by the German soldiers, on November 18th.

The last German soldier left Brussels at mid-day on November 18th, after extraordinary scenes.

German troops sold all their loot. Some even established little stalls along the streets and abouted their wares, which were disposed of at ridiculous prices.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMISTICE.

ITALIAN ADVANCE ON ISTRIA.

ROME, November 18th.

The Italians, advancing on Istria, have occupied Terzio, Novacco, Ottalesco, Idra and Dolle.

DEATH OF FAMOUS CRIMINOLOGIST.

LONDON, November 18th.

The death is announced of Sir Robert Anderson, head of the Criminal Investigation Department.

BRITISH TROOPS IN RUSSIA.

THE OCCUPATION OF BAKU.

LONDON, November 18th.

The War Office announces that Russian troops occupied Baku on November 17th.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 18th.

The silver market is quiet.

NO COMPROMISE FOR FRANCE: PREMIER'S ELOQUENT SPEECH.

In the French Senate on September 17th, M. Dubost, the President, expressed the gratitude felt by the House to the Allied armies, who were all alike concerned in the victory which would lead to a world peace.

M. Clemenceau, who was received with prolonged cheering, then rose. He said:—After the Presidents of the two legislative bodies the Government in its turn claims the honour to express as far as words can do the immense gratitude of peoples worthy of the name towards the marvellous soldiers of the Entente through whom the nations are about to be liberated in the hour of supreme agony from the sword of barbarism. For half a century peaceful France has had to submit to indignities and wounds from an enemy which could not pardon us for having saved from shipwreck the conscience of right, and for having upheld the imprescriptible rights of independence in liberty. Not a day passed without threat of war, without some exquisite brutality. The mailed fist, dry powder, and the sharpened sword were the themes of the Germanic peace.

We lived through those terribly lagging hours amid the worst outrages and amid the still more humiliating overtures of base hypocrisy which sought to seduce us into voluntarily accepting a yoke which could alone save us from a universal cataclysm.

The moment at last came when the pretended master of the world decided to put an end to the quiet peace of peoples who dared to refuse to submit to the eternal contumely of the tyrant who believed that with the enslavement of his own common herd there could be no revolt for noble motives among independent peoples. (Cheers.) Without an avowable cause, without the shadow of a pretext, the traditional aggressor hurled himself on our territory to renew the course of his monstrous depredations. Our soldiers marched away to the great sacrifice which the safety of the homeland demanded. What they were, what they are, and what they have done history will tell. We already knew, but it is only since yesterday that Germany, terrified, has begun to understand what men they are who are ranged against her. (Loud cheers.) She foolishly believed that, victory would counter-balance everything. One devastated country, our towns and villages blown up by mines, burnt and methodically pillaged, refined cruelty, all the violence of the past revived for the hideous joys of the intoxicated brute, men, women, and children led into slavery—that is what the world saw, and it is what it will not forget. (Cheers.)

No victory can amnesty such crimes, and then the victory which was announced has not come, and a most terrible account between people and people has been opened. It will be paid for after four years of thankless glory. A reversal of fortune unexpected—not by us—has brought about the falling back of the armies of the Kaiser before the peoples of a free conscience. Yes, the day proclaimed for more than a century by our national hymn has really arrived. The children are apt to accomplish the great work begun by their sires. France is no longer single in justifying arms in the phrase of our great thinker. It is all the brother peoples who will achieve the supreme victory of the highest humanity. (Cheers.) Who could dream of having lived the finest story of a man for the noblest destiny. (Cheers.) The civilians and soldiers, the Governments and the Parliaments of the Entente were all at the post of duty, and would remain there until the duty had been accomplished. All were worthy of victory, because they would know how to honour it. Yet, however, in this ancient spot, where sit the fathers of the Republic, we should be untrue to ourselves if we forgot that the greatest glory will be to those who will see confirmed by history the titles of nobility which they themselves have carved.

At the present moment they ask for nothing more than to be allowed to complete the great work which will assure them of immortality. What do they want, and what do you? To keep on fighting victoriously until the moment when the enemy will understand that no compromise is possible between crime and right. I have heard it said that peace cannot be brought about by a military decision. That was not what the German said when he let loose the war, with all its horrors, and when even yesterday his leaders distributed peoples among themselves like cattle. The military decision of Germany forced us to take the same course. Therefore let it be as Germany has willed and as Germany has done. We only seek for peace. We only want a just and strong peace, so that future generations may be spared the abominations of the past. (Loud cheers.) Forward, then, children of the country, forward to the liberation of peoples from the last fury of evil forces, forward to spotless victory for the whole of France. All thinking humanity is with you. (Prolonged cheers, all deputies rising from their seats.)

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[328]

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OUR LONDON LETTER

THE RAILWAYMEN AS INDUSTRIAL
BRIGANDS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, September 30th.

The epidemic of strikes to which I have referred in previous letters continues, the latest and worst manifestation being that of the railwaymen. Fortunately, it only lasted 48 hours, but in that time we learnt how dependent we are on this section of labour for almost everything that makes the wheels of life turn smoothly. It seems paradoxical, though it is perfectly true, that the men who came out are our soldiers and sailors; yet they ceased work and held up supplies to the Army, coal for the Navy, the transport of soldiers going abroad and coming home on leave, the conveyance of wounded landed at English ports from France, and, in short, brought the activities of the nation to a standstill.

Various reasons are assigned for the strike. It has been suggested that German agents are at work fomenting trouble. It is also suggested that the poison of Bolshevism, which has brought Russia to far-reaching and bloody ruin, is the cause. Others hold the Pacifists responsible. But when all the facts are fully known it will probably be found that the primary cause was the same as that which is at the bottom of most of the industrial unrest. The railwaymen attempted to adjust wages to the high cost of living; and, in order to do this, they acted in defiance of the Government, of the instincts of patriotism, and of their own accredited leaders.

A few facts and figures will explain the situation. Before the war railwaymen were scandalously underpaid. Their average wage was only 23s. per week, and their gross earnings, including overtime, were not more than 28s. weekly. Since the war began they have received advances amounting to 25s. a week, and the present demand was for another 10s., which would make the total war time increase 35s. above the pre-war level of wages. The Railway Control Board proposed to "split the difference" and offered a rise of 15s., but this was refused by a minority of drivers and firemen—a very considerable number, but still a minority—and immediately there was a hold-up of traffic throughout the country.

GOVERNMENT ACTION.
Faced with this serious position, it was for the Government to act, and they acted promptly. They determined to break the strike. In a few hours troops were drafted to strategic positions in the country, notably in South Wales, which has been a hotbed of disaffection and labour disputes all through the war. The Cabinet announced that the railways would be kept working by military force. At the same time an injunction was obtained from the Courts to prevent the payment of strike pay. Other measures were adopted which plainly indicated that the challenge to the Government, and indeed to the nation, would be fought out. Then, suddenly, the strikers caved in. They accepted the 15s. increase and returned to work.

CAUSES OF LABOUR DISCONTENT.
The impartial critic, reviewing the whole unhappy affair, is led to conclude that, while there cannot be the smallest particle of sympathy for the strikers, the Government must be held partly to blame. The Government began by paying munition-workers extravagantly high wages, which have been increased again and again until it is not uncommon for a boy just out of school to enter a munition factory and earn as much as his father could up to four years ago, while the fathers pay income-tax on from £500 to £500 a year. Thus, one section of workers in industry has been favoured at the expense of other classes whose work is not less important to the economic strength of the country, and the conduct of the war to victory.

It is not, of course, in human nature to accept this condition of things with philosophic calm. Even if the 10s. demanded by the railwaymen had been conceded they would not be nearly so well paid as many scores of thousands of new hands on munitions; and they reasoned that their services on Government-controlled railways are as necessary as the making of war material in Government-controlled factories. They saw an opportunity to get what they asked for, and tried their best, though their action was that of industrial brigands. They attempted to hold the country to ransom; and, unfortunately, that spirit has developed of late among many and varied classes of workers under the abnormal conditions of life created by the world-war.

LABOUR AND THE PEACE TRAP.
The outstanding feature of the Inter-Allied Socialist and Labour Conference just concluded, in London is the amazing blow given to Pacifism in any form. Organised Labour in Britain and Allied countries believe that our enemies have planned the war and who have conducted it with a savagery unknown since the days of Attila, must experience a crushing defeat before there can be any discussion about peace. Mr. Compere, the spokesman on behalf of American Labour, representing over four million workers, adheres to a previously expressed determination that the United States will not treat with German militarism. Apart from the Snowdens and Ramsays, MacDonalds, and other so-called "intellectuals" in the British Labour Party, noisy out of all proportion to their numbers or influence—the leaders of Labour in this country are at one with America on this point.

Not only is this the case, but many prominent men in the Labour Party consider that the war must be carried into German territory in order to convince the deluded masses beyond the Rhine that their rulers' boasted claim of the invincibility of German arms is a sham. The German people must be taught to realise some of the horrors of invasion which they have inflicted upon their neighbours. This view is strongly held, also, in quarters unrelated to Labour. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, whose history of the immortal deeds of the brave British Expeditionary Force—the "Old Comptibles"—is one of the finest stories of the war, writing in the *Evening*

SELF-DETERMINATION.

The All Highest was waiting in the reception room of his Palace at Potsdam. The All Highest-but-one stood at his elbow. The All-Highest's Marshal flung open the door.

"Your Majesty, the deputation from Lithuania," he announced.

A stockily built Prussian strode into the room, clicked his heels and saluted.

"Ah, General von Sauerkrant!" said the All Highest cordially.

"Pardon, your Majesty," said the All-Highest's Marshal behind his hand: "not General von Sauerkrant, the Lithuanian deputation!"

"Yes, yes, of course," said the All-Highest, rather annoyed at his mistake.

"Well, gentlemen," he went on, "what can I do for you?"

"I am I should say, we are—we are a deputation from Lithuania."

"Your Majesty," said Sauerkrant, "we were here by the elected representatives of Lithuania as the result of the recent ballot, to lay our wishes before your Majesty."

"The ballot was secret, of course, gentlemen," said the All Highest.

"Absolutely, your Majesty. All my officers—I should say all those who had any part in counting the votes—were sworn to secrecy. I might add that many of those who voted contrary to the obvious feeling of the country who, shall I say, voted thoughtlessly, were removed as secretly as possible. The whole business couldn't have been more secret, your Majesty."

"Do they have the universal suffrage in Lithuania?" asked the All-Highest with interest.

"Yes, your Majesty, for this occasion. Absolutely universal. It includes even the German soldiers at present occupying the country. The whole suffrage couldn't have been more universal, your Majesty."

The All-Highest turned triumphantly to the All-Highest-but-one.

"Who says I am not a democrat?" he asked.

"No one, father," said the All-Highest but one, yawning slightly.

"Well, gentlemen," the All-Highest went on, turning back to Sauerkrant, "and for what purpose has the freely elected parliament of the self-governing Lithuania sent this democratically chosen deputation to me?"

Von Sauerkrant saluted again.

"It begs the high honour of a German Prince to rule over it, your Majesty."

The All-Highest seemed surprised.

"Really! Really! But is it not possible that you would prefer an Austrian Archduke?"

"Steady, father," whispered the All-Highest but one, "Karl and Poland. Its our turn this time."

"Leave me alone," snapped the All-Highest. "I know what I'm doing. He turned to the deputation. "Would not Austria?"

"Your Majesty, they insist upon a German Prince."

"Well, of course, it is not for me to go against their wishes. He beckoned his Marshal. "Who did we arrange? Eitel, wasn't it?"

"His Royal Highness Prince Eitel is waiting for the Ukraine to settle down, your Majesty. It was Prince Joachim who was to have the next vacancy."

"Ah—yes. And had you any idea, gentlemen," he addressed the deputation, "of any particular Prince whom you wished to see upon your throne?"

"Your Majesty, we had hoped to have the honour of welcoming His Royal Highness Prince Joachim."

The All-Highest gave a start of surprise. "Joachim?" he exclaimed. "My little Joachim! It is much to ask of a father, gentlemen."

"His Royal Highness is intensely popular with the Lithuanians, your Majesty. It would disappoint them grievously if you could not consent."

"I didn't know they knew Joachim," said the All-Highest-but-one to the Marshal.

"We sent a couple of thousand picture-postcards," whispered the Marshal.

"Well, well," said the All-Highest. "I must submit to your entreaties, gentlemen. You shall have my little Joachim."

"Thank you, your Majesty."

The deputation saluted and withdrew.

The All-Highest heaved a sigh—and then turned sharply to the All-Highest-but-one.

"What are you smiling at?" he snapped.

Standard the other day urged that the delusion of the Germans that their soil is inviolate must be shattered. It is an absolutely essential condition, he said, to a satisfactory peace. Berlin must be occupied by Allied troops, and peace signed at Potsdam. "It is there, and only there, that the war can end. The very hall in which the plot was hatched should be that in which its final result is registered."

A WEEK OF VICTORIES.
Labour questions, which have engrossed everyone's minds during the week, seemed to call for somewhat detailed reference, so that I have not much space left to refer to other subjects. And yet what a week it has been for our arms—the most glorious week in the whole course of the war! Everywhere the Allies are advancing victoriously. General Allenby's capture of the Turkish forces in Palestine, bag and baggage, was an operation designed on Napoleonic lines. It was strategically complete; a victory such as soldiers dream about. According to the military writers, there has been nothing quite comparable to it in the annals of warfare. Then we have Bulgaria calling out for peace—the first rat to leave the sinking ship!—On the Western front, too, where the war will be decided whatever happens elsewhere, the British are through the Hindenburg line in the north; while, further south, French and Americans are driving through most difficult terrain. At one point the Rhine is only 17 miles distant.

Naturally there is great satisfaction in London and in the whole country at the war news. But the elation is restrained, for it is realised that the end is not yet. In Germany there would have been bell-ringing and flag-wagging for a tithe of the tidings that we have had in these last few days. For us these manifestations will come later on—when the Allied troops march into Berlin and knock as conquerors on the Brandenburg Gate.

ACTION

HERE is a story of Action, none more noble, thrilling, daring, self-sacrificing in the history of the war. These men went out on the eve of St. George's Day, 1918, to do two things—to stop, in some measure, the German submarine menace and to prove yet once again to all the world that the British Navy is the same in spirit, the same in genius, the same in noble self-sacrifice as it was in the days of Nelson and far down the ages. And they did them both. They succeeded with the fullest measure of brilliant success. They went out to greet what they regarded as **certain death**, they stormed the breakwater of Zeebrugge, blocked the Bruges Canal and inscribed such a story of **action** on the annals of the Great War as will be told and retold long after the present generation has passed from the scene. They made history. Did they hesitate? No. Had they hesitated the great adventure would have failed.



Now, it is your turn to act. Thousands of young fellows have been maimed in this war. The heroic, noble and monumental work of restoring the wounded to their wonted activities typifies the great human and humane side of the struggle. We have won a great victory, but at a terrible price. The work of healing the human wreckage calls for all the help and support—all the **action**—that true allegiance can give to the cause of Civilization. Do not hesitate. There was no hesitation on the part of the boys. Signalise your appreciation of all they have done for you by a little self-sacrifice for them. They will appreciate it; and don't forget that you cannot give too much.

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(Continued at foot of next column.)

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SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 21st Nov. Noon.
NIENHIN	"HUIHOW"	On 23rd Nov. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHANGCHOW"	On 23rd Nov. 3 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	On 24th Nov. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 25th Nov. Noon.

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YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 Tons	8th Dec. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 8,900 Tons	14th Dec. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU 10,380 Tons	18th Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TAMA MARU 7,000 Tons	26th Nov.
YOKOHAMA	BOMBAY MARU 9,850 Tons	30th Nov.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN	AKI MARU 12,370 Tons	23rd Nov. at 41 A.M.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, CEBU, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU 12,700 Tons	18th Dec. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KOSOKU MARU 7,000 Tons	27th Nov.
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BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG	Monthly direct service.
"TAMON MARU" No. 12.	SATURDAY, 23rd Nov. at Noon.
"SHISEN MARU"	FRIDAY, 29th Nov. at Noon.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU"	TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 3 P.M.
KEELUNG, TAKAO, SWATOW, AMOY	These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st. and 2nd. class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSEU MARU" THURSDAY, 21st Nov. at 8 A.M.

For KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU" SUNDAY, 24th Nov. at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1919. "CHINA" November 21st.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street, Tel. 1943.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS	Changchou ...	20th Nov.
AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA	Changsha ...	21st Nov.
EUROPE VIA NEOPATAN	Cyclops ...	23rd Nov.
STRAITS	Nizam ...	28th Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
watow and Bangkok	Luchow ...	Thursday, 21st, 8.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard	Hu Sua ...	Thursday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand via Thursday Island	Kiwan Maru ...	Thursday, 21st, 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
*Shanghai and North China	Kaifeng ...	Thursday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Saigon	Hirado Maru ...	Thursday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN VIA NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO	China ...	Thursday, 21st, 10.45 A.M. Letters 11.57 A.M.
Bangkok	Chiao Maru ...	Thursday, 21st, 1.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Cornet ...	Thursday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong ...	Friday, 22nd, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yunyang ...	Friday, 22nd, 2.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco	Bindjani ...	Friday, 22nd, 1.45 P.M. Letters 2.30 P.M.
Tientsin	Huichow ...	Saturday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Changchou ...	Saturday, 23rd, 2.00 P.M.
*Swatow and *Straits	Taming ...	Saturday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung	Anakura Maru ...	Sunday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Singan ...	Tuesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, Central, and South America, and Europe via San Francisco	Tenyo Maru ...	Tuesday, 26th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central, and South America, and Europe via Canada	Africa Maru ...	Tuesday, 26th, 11.45 A.M. Letters 12.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan ...	Tuesday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAVINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. COLOMBIA	Dec. 4th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Dec. 31st.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Jan. 23rd, 1914.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be overestimated.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KAIEN KAISEI and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road.

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS OF MEMORY and DEBILITY and

to feed the NERVES

CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, nervous and nervous diseases in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

STAMPS!

GRAÇA & CO.

DEALERS IN POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c., &c.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG, CHINA.

COMMERCIAL.
OPENING QUOTATIONS.

November 20th.	
London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3
Bank Bills, on demand	3/3 1/2
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	3/3 1/2
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	3/3 1/2
Credit at 4 months' sight	3/3 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/4
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	49 1/2
Credit at 4 months' sight	49 1/2
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	77 1/2
Credit at 60 days' sight	77 1/2
On HONGKONG—	
Telegraphic Transfer	100
Bank Bills, on demand	100
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	100
Bank Bills, on demand	100
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	100
Private, 30 days' sight	100
On YOKOHAMA—On demand	143
On MANILA—On demand—Pass	155
On SINGAPORE—On demand	130 1/2
On BATAVIA—On demand	131
On HAIPHONG—On demand	112 1/2 p.m.
On SAIGON—On demand	112 1/2 p.m.
On BANGKOK—On demand	47 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 6.95 d.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per oz.	\$44.80
SILVER per oz.	48 1/2 d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Hongkong 20 cents pieces	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong 10 "	\$0.03
Canton 20 "	\$1.58 Discount
Canton 10 "	\$0.00

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 26th Nov.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works.
Wednesday, 27th Nov.—
9 p.m.—"The Stunts" at the Theatre Royal.
Thursday, 28th Nov.—
2 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Auction Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.
Friday, 29th Nov.—
Heather day.

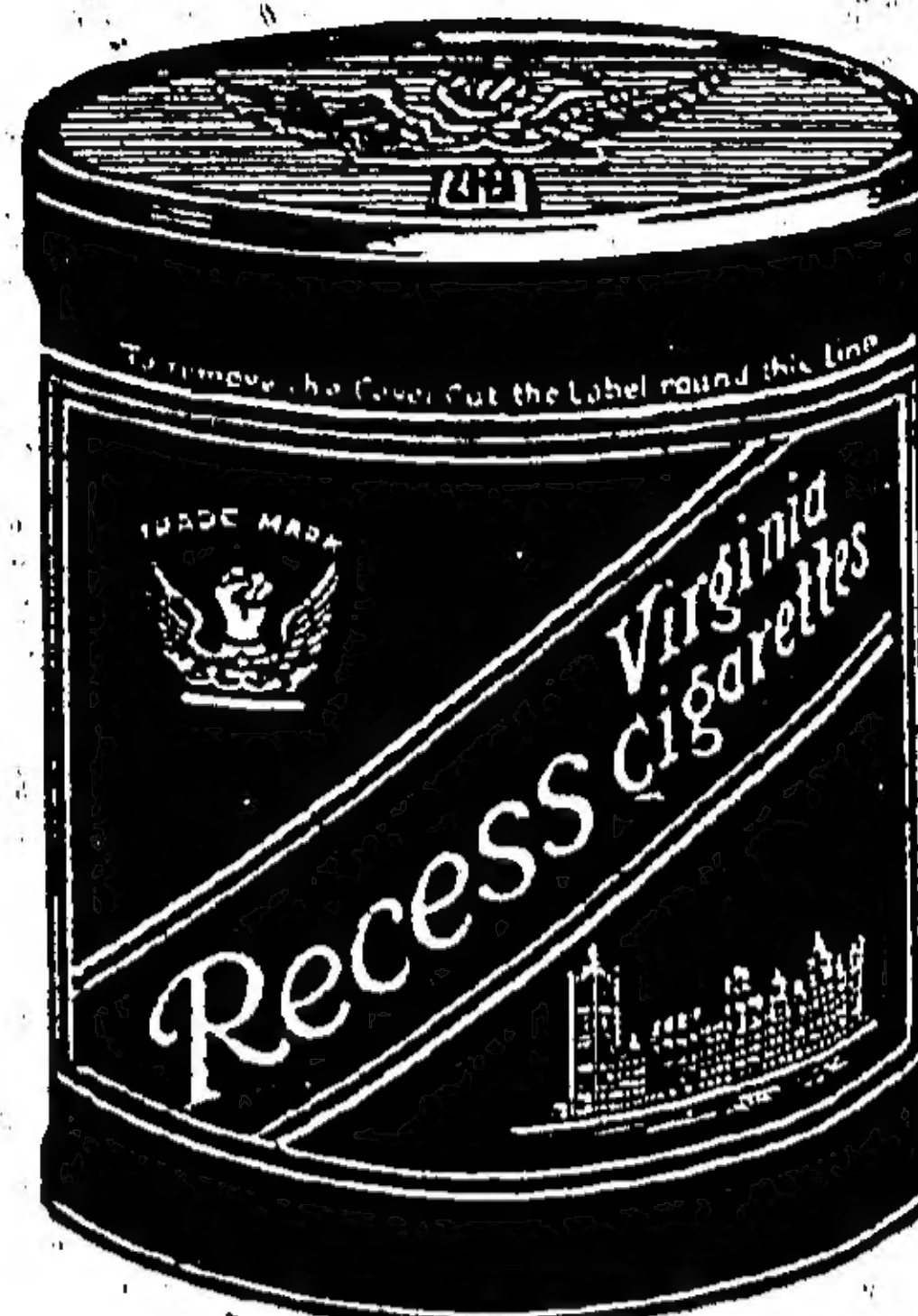
FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES



A
Large Size
Cigarette.

Packed in
Air-tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

Manufactured

by

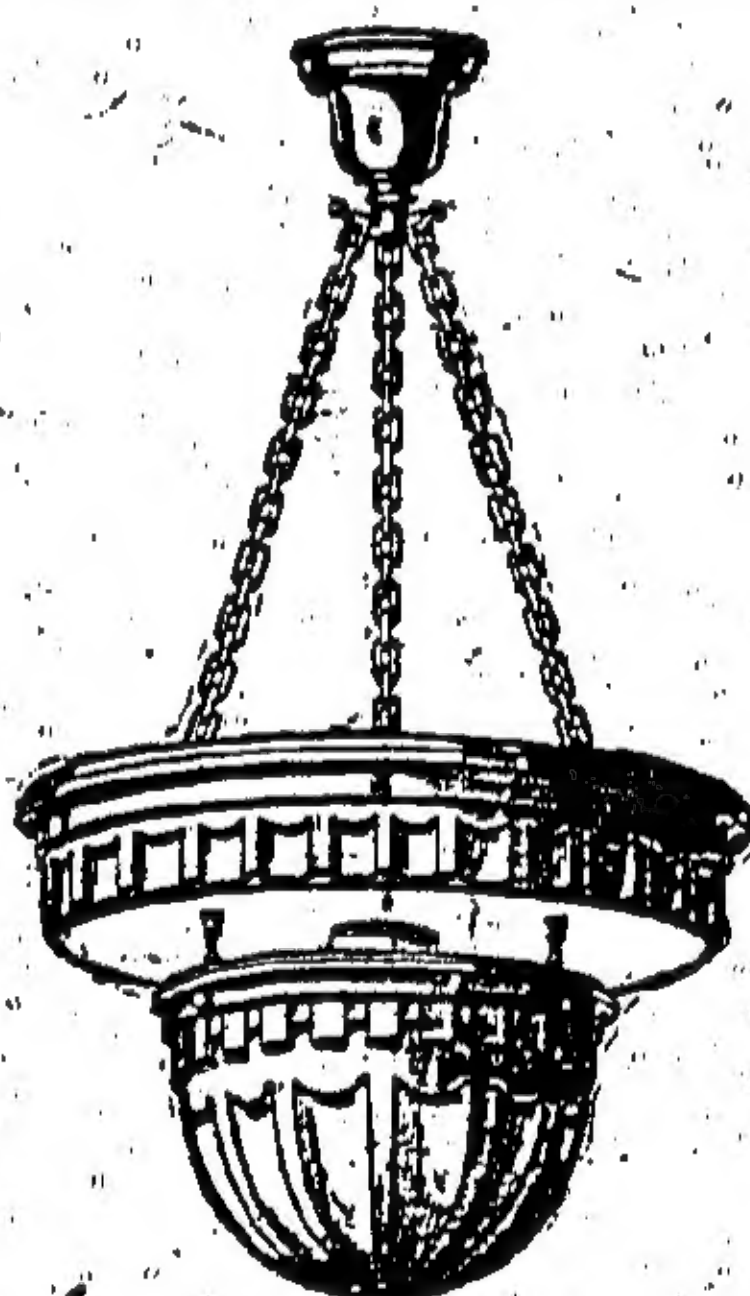


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For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.
Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vaux Road.

One centre ceiling
light replaces four
or five ordinary
bulbs and gives
a more diffused
light with the
"BRASCOLITE"
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The cool season
will soon be on us,
so book your order
in time for an
economical and
cheerful
"MAJESTIC"
RADIATOR.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK)

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Batavia	Manila	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vladivostok
Hanoi	Pondichery	

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Frs. 45,000,000
PAID UP 23,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Frs. 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Fournet

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong, Yunnan.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour l'Industrie et le Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: City & Midland Bank Ltd.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

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Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1913.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.
(TAIWAN BANK).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) 2,500,000
Reserve Funds 5,880,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Fukuoka, Shinjuku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyon, Ato.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton, Others—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTRY BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch, Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, August 30th 1913. [600]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1914. 10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 16th, 1917. [41]

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

Branches:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, Shanghai, Siam, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, May 26th, 1916. [887]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling \$15,000,000

Silver \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.

G. T. M. EMMES, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq., Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

Hon. Mr. S. H. DODD, Esq., F. V. D. PARR, Esq.

C. S. GIBBY, Esq., W. L. PATTISON, Esq.

J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STABE, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent per annum.

" 6 " 3 " " " "

" 12 " 4 " " " "

" N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1916.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed 1,125,000

Paid-up 650,000

Reserve Fund 650,000

Bankers:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

Branches:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, Shanghai, Siam, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, May 26th, 1916. [887]

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